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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/544,297	08/03/2005	Christopher James Lyddon	05-629	8152
20306	7590	04/17/2009	EXAMINER	
MCDONNELL BOEHNEN HULBERT & BERGHOFF LLP			ADDIE, RAYMOND W	
300 S. WACKER DRIVE				
32ND FLOOR			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO, IL 60606			3671	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/17/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/544,297	LYDDON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Raymond W. Addie	3671	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 January 2009.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-17 and 22-29 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-8, 10-17 and 22-29 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 9 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 11-17, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blevins US 6,206,608 B1 in view of Horton et al. US 6,409,420 B1.

Blevins discloses a vehicle arresting device (10) comprising a net, having loops (12) oriented with a longer dimension in the for and aft direction, than in the transverse direction, See Fig. 1; Col. 2, Ins. 34-50.

Said net being intended to be used lying flat on the ground, in the path of a vehicle. Wherein, one or more rows of pyramidal-barbed spikes (30) are attached to a leading portion of said net. Such that when the front tires of a vehicle run over said leading portion, one or more spikes become embedded in each said tire, the net becomes wrapped around the front wheels of the vehicle, and the portion of the net between those wheels of the vehicle is pulled tight under the vehicle, thereby preventing further rotation of the wheels.

What Blevins does not disclose is the use of a flexible or stretchable net. However, Horton et al. teaches it is known to make spiked vehicle arresting nets (20) from kevlar or other suitable materials, which are light weight and easily movable between sites. The Kevlar or similar cables (26, 28) of the net (20), being capable of

substantial elongation, under the forces of contact from a vehicle. Horton et al, further teaches the advantage of providing a tip (59) having an undercut, hooked portion (60), to adhere the spike (52) to the vehicle tire. The spike (52) comprising a base portion (58) from which the spike can be stood-up. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide the spiked vehicle arresting device of Blevins, from a kevlar or similar material net, as taught by Horton et al., in order to make the barrier lightweight. See Col. 3, Ins. 3-30.

With respect to claims 6-8, 11-17, 22 Blevins discloses a plurality of elongate elements (18) of flexible material, at spaced locations and attached to the net at its opposite side edges, for receiving a bar (5). Wherein one or more of said elongate elements (18) are threaded through loops of the net (10). Although Blevins does not explicitly recite the use of hook and loop material, Blevins does disclose "bar 5 and the end of the chain is connected to another section of chain by a chain link 18...any method of connecting the chain to the bar can be used. It is only necessary that the connection be strong enough to withstand the impact". Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide elongate members of flexible material, to connect a bar or the like, as taught by both Blevins and Horton, in order to stop the vehicle quickly. See Blevins Col. 3, Ins. 4-40.

2. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blevins '608 in view of Horton et al. '420 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Marphetia. # 6,312,189 B1.

Blevins in view of Horton et al., discloses essentially all that is claimed, with respect to claim 1 above, but does not disclose the use pyramid shaped tire puncturing spikes. However, Marphetia teaches a unique tire deflating spike having a generally pyramid barb, having a plurality of flat triangular side faces, separated by a frustoconical side faces, wherein the barbs are undercut at their bases (11). The barb forming an air passage (18, 13) to maximize deflation rate of the tire thus punctured. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide the vehicle arresting device of Blevins in view of Horton et al., with pyramid shaped barbs, as taught by Marphetia, in order to facilitate deflation of the vehicle tire(s). See Marphetia Cols. 3-4.

3. Claims 10, 23-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blevins '608 in view of Horton et al. '420 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Cudmore et al. US 4,596,731

Blevins in view of Horton et al. disclose essentially all that is claimed, to include providing the spikes with a base such that said spike can be upwardly directed and positioning the tire spikes at the junctions (36, 38) of the cables (26, 28) forming the net (22). But do not disclose the step of penetrating the net with said spike such that the

material of the net encircles the shaft of the spike. However, Cudmore et al. teaches it is known to releasably attach conical spikes (31-34) at the intersections of grid or mesh (15), such that the conical spikes (31-34) penetrate through an aperture (29) located at the junction of said grid (15). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide the method and device of Blevins in view of Horton et al., with the step of penetrating the junction points of the net with the spike members, as taught by Cudmore et al., in order to quickly replace used or damaged tire spikes. See Col. 4, ln. 20-col. 5, ln. 11.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claim 9 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments, see pages 7-11, filed 1/21/2009, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-17, 22-28 under 35 USC 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Blevins and Cudmore et al.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond W. Addie whose telephone number is 571 272-6986. The examiner can normally be reached on 7am-3:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas B. Will can be reached on 571 272-6998. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Raymond W. Addie/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3671

4/16/2009